Homogeneous Nucleation and its role in CRYSTAL-FACE anvil cirrus Part I: Observations

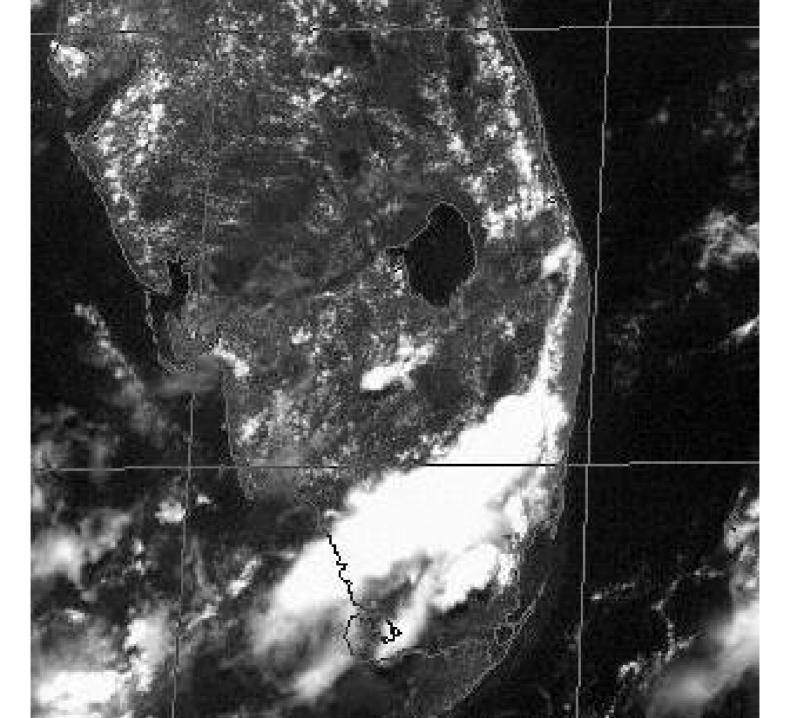
Andrew Heymsfield, Aaron Bansemer, Michael Poellot, Cynthia Twohy, Hermann Gerber, and Ann Fridlind

Motivation

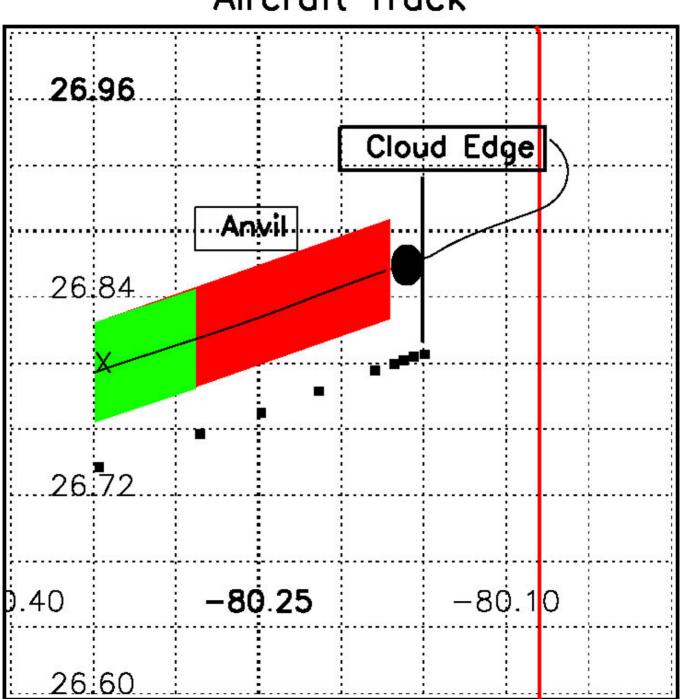
- How do cirrus anvil size, lifetime, microphysical properties, and optical properties depend upon the intensity of the generating convective systems
- Are the anvil ice number densities consistent with our understanding of ice nucleation in convective updrafts, dilution by entrainment, and precipitation?

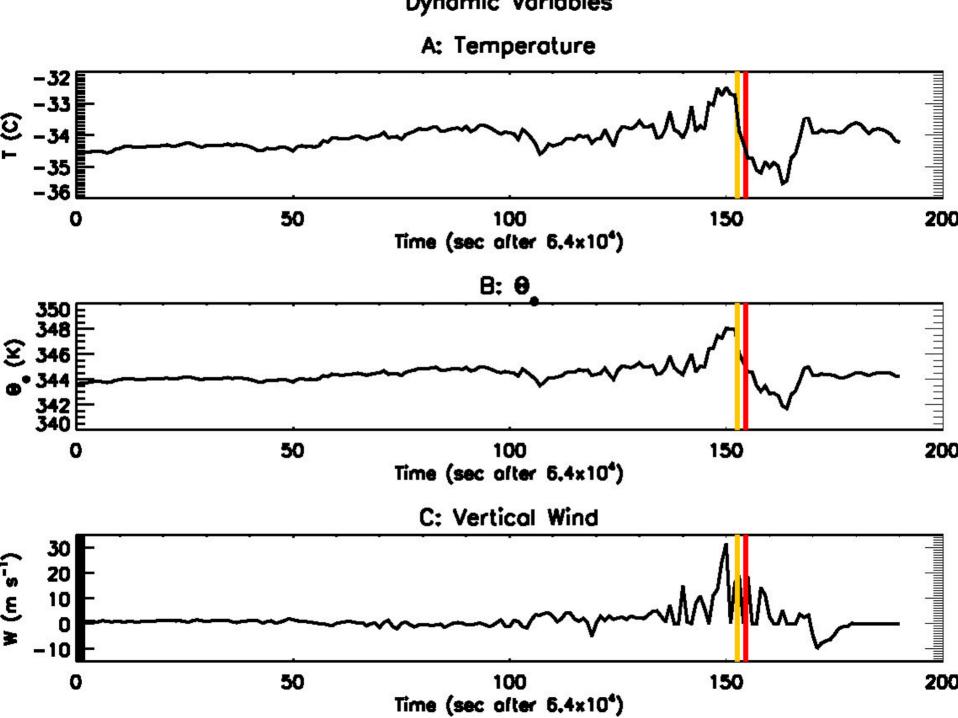
Primary Instruments

- UND Citation
- Particle Probes: 2D, HVPS, FSSP, CPI
- RICE, King
- CVI
- CIN
- Temperature, Vertical Velocity Msmts.

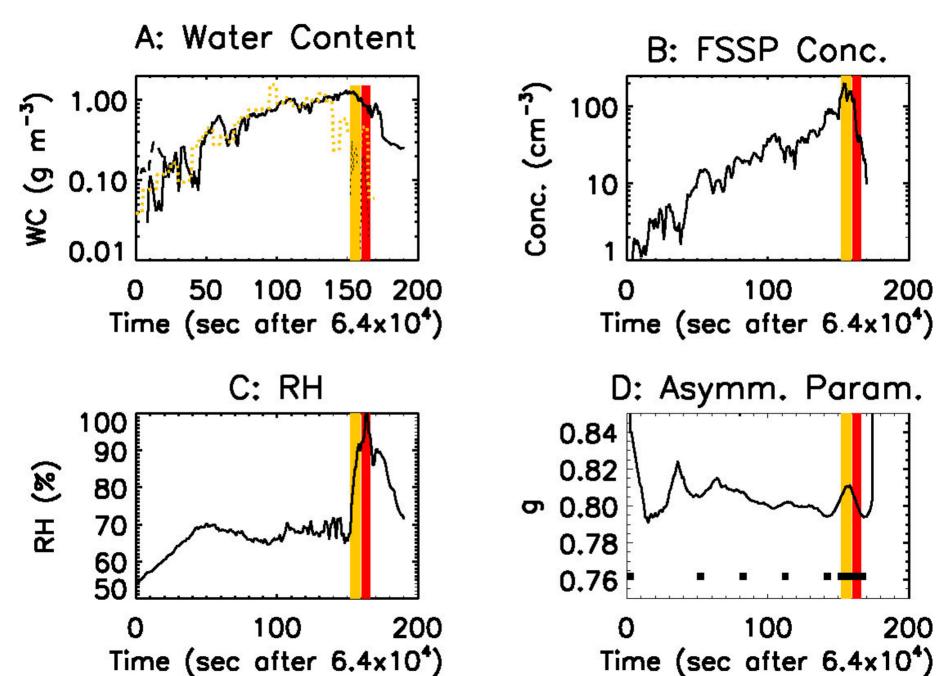


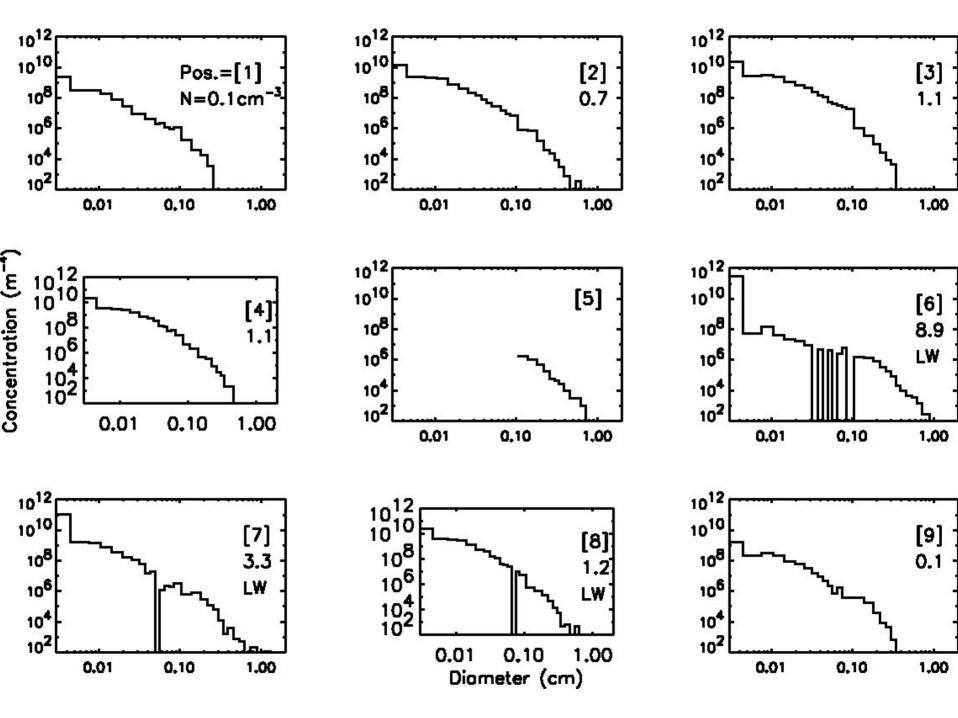
Aircraft Track

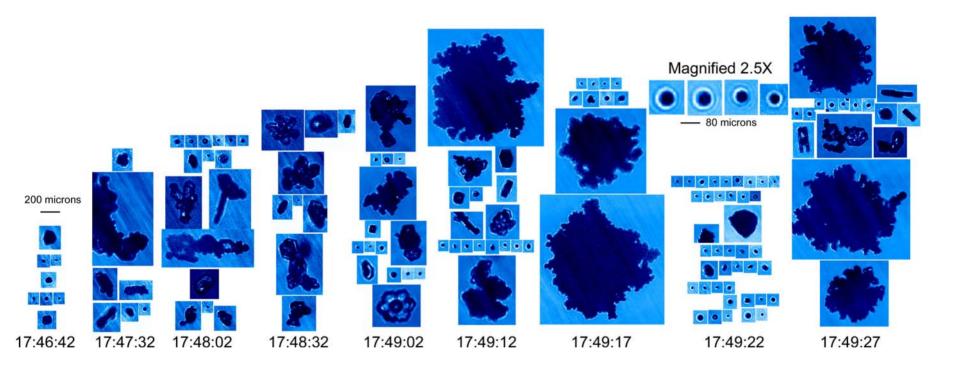


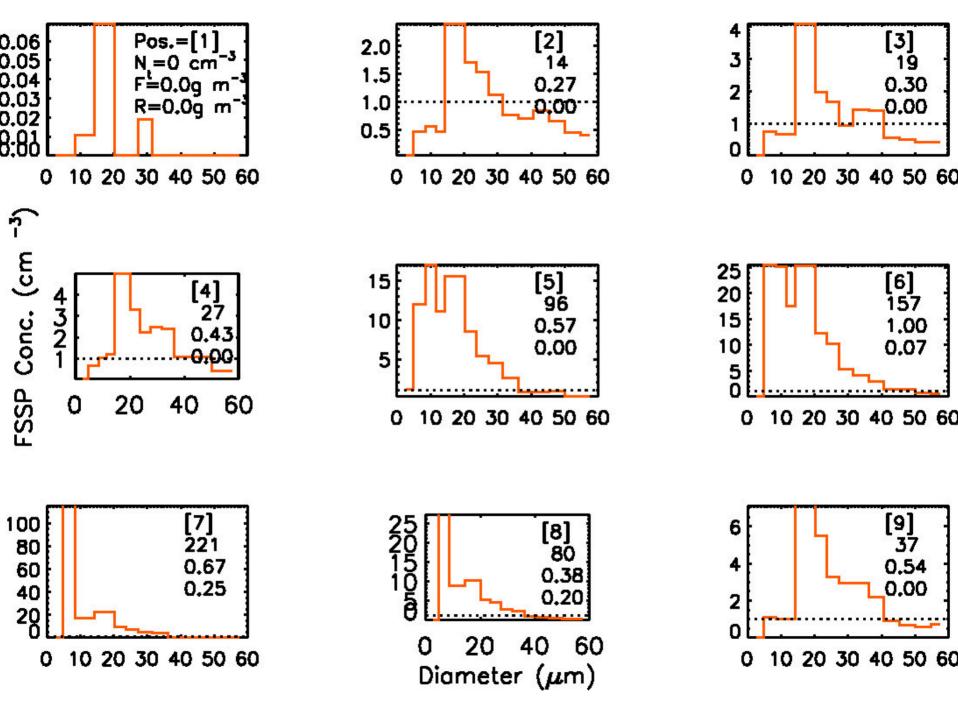


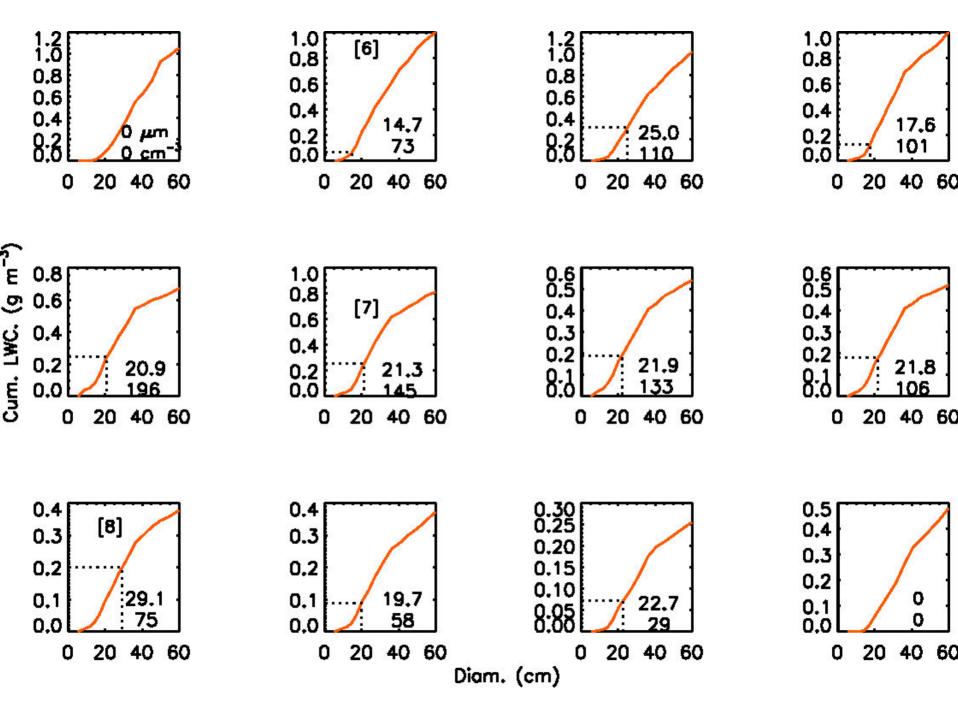
Updraft Region Observations

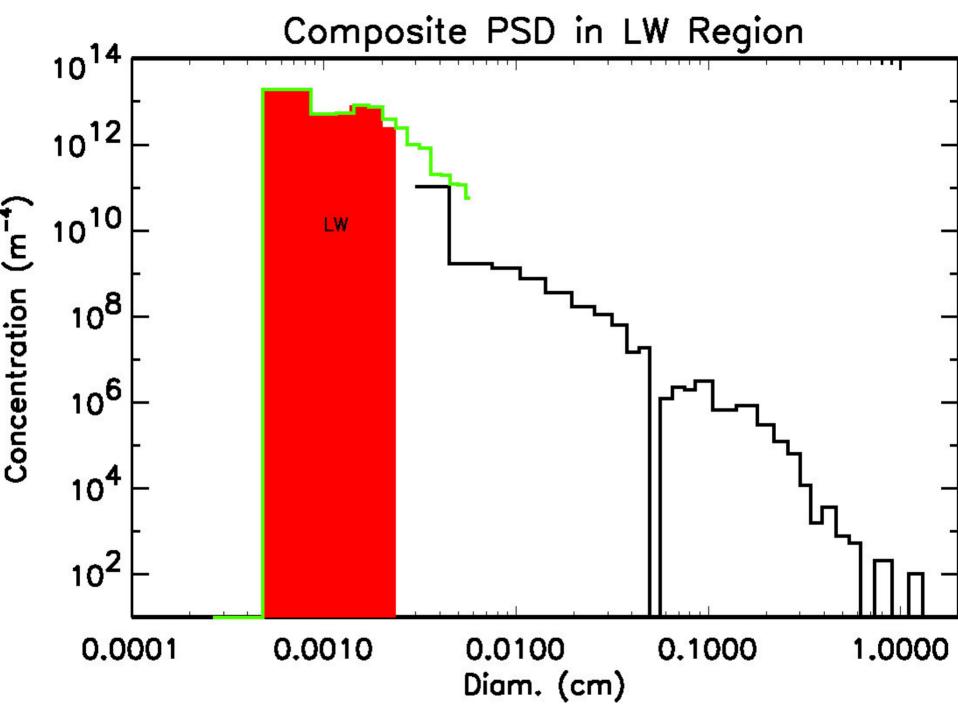


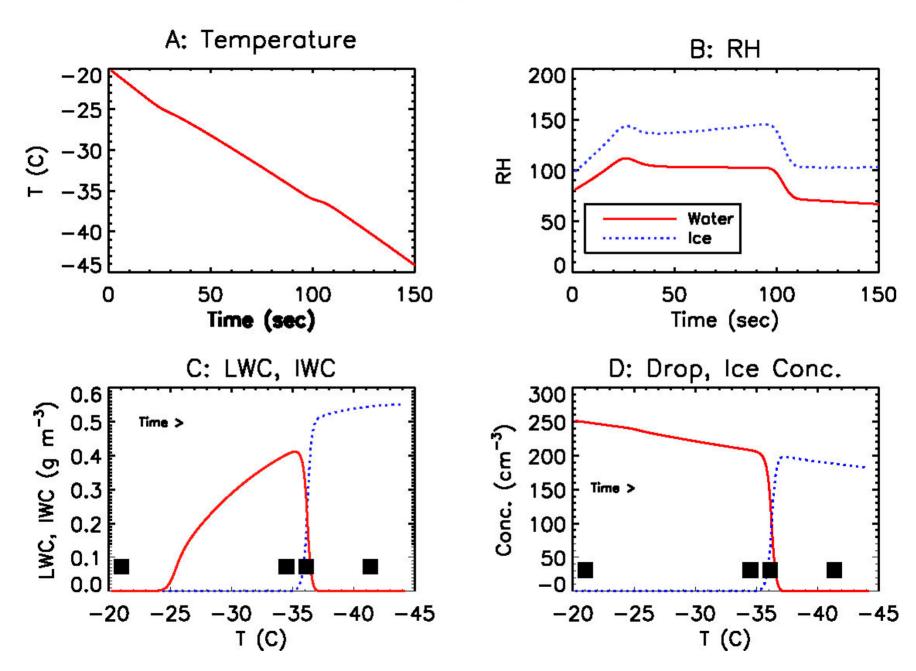


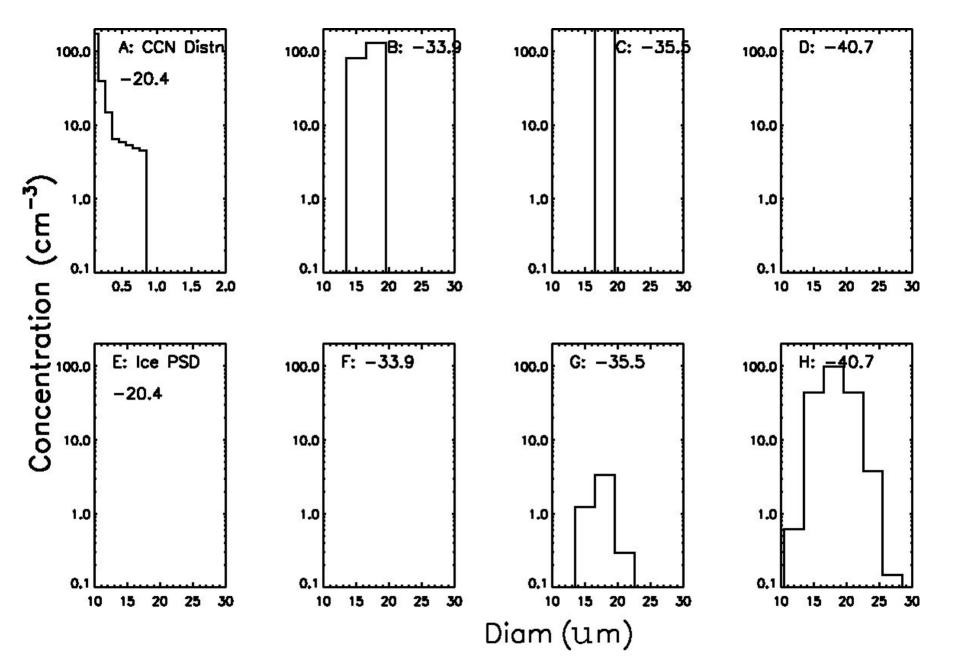


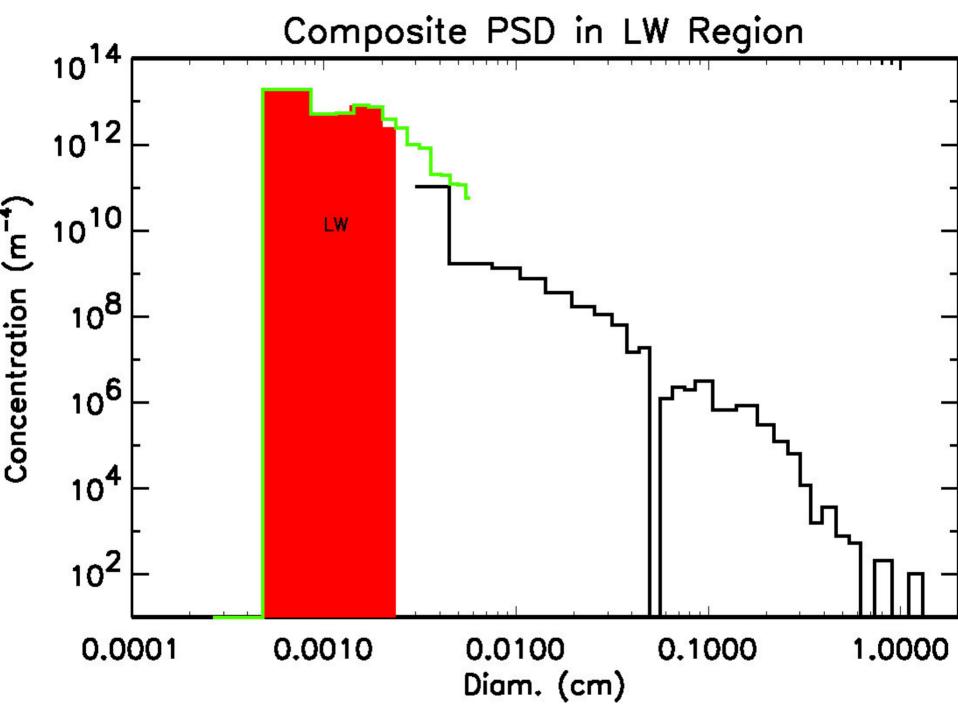












SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- Demonstrated a case of homogeneous ice nucleation in CRYSTAL-FACE updrafts
- Ice concentrations are of order several hundred per cc
- Non-homogeneous ice nucleation component in PSD tail amounts to concentrations of several tenths per cc, much affect homog. process
- Cloud droplet sizes at -34C are 7 to 20 microns in concentrations of cc. Surprisingly, large cloud droplets up to 70 microns diameter in updraft are found,.
- Model appears in general to simulate the homogeneous ice nucleation component
- In weaker updraft regions as in tropical convection, much lower concentrations of ice are found from the model.